

# The St. John Standard

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1914.

## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

If reports submitted to the Board of Trade represent actual trade conditions, and there is no indication that they do not, then business in St. John and the Maritime Provinces generally, may be regarded as good with the outlook for increased volume of trading in all lines. The lists of the steamship companies performing the winter service, as far as they are now known, indicate that the regular sailings scheduled will be almost as large as usual while there will be numerous special sailings of food ships, horse ships, etc. Thus the local business outlook may be said to be satisfactory. As to the general outlook, it cannot be said to be other than encouraging; numerous lines of trade formerly held largely by Germany are now open for Canadian competition and, in most cases, these opportunities are being taken advantage of.

Shortly before the outbreak of war, enquiries were made as to the market in Great Britain for Canadian potatoes and it was reported that prospects this year were not favorable. Apparently, the war, by cutting off the supplies usually received from the continent, has brought about a changed condition and it is now reported that England will furnish an excellent market after the end of the year. In this connection the gift shipment of 100,000 bushels of potatoes from New Brunswick should prove a valuable aid in securing trade. Despite irresponsible reports to the contrary, potato men, who have examined the potatoes shipped on the Sellasia, have expressed themselves as highly pleased with them and sanguine of the good results to follow the shipment. Also, there will be a market in England for Christmas turkeys and while New Brunswick has not handled much of this trade in the past, and cannot now arrange to handle it to any extent this year, it would appear that the opportunity for the export of turkeys and poultry in future seasons will be limited only by the supply.

Some time ago commissioners from the Imperial Government visited this province to enquire into the supply of timber available for use as pit-props in British colonies. Sir George Foster has just received a report from one of them that he found large quantities of suitable timber in Newfoundland and Eastern Canada, "especially New Brunswick, at points close to salt water where it would be possible to get comparatively low ocean freight rates." While the British colonies do not pay as high a price for this class of timber as paid by the Canadian mines, yet the opinion in Ottawa is that orders for large quantities will likely be placed in the Dominion and Newfoundland. It is reported that the requirement will be in the vicinity of 20,000 tons per week and a fair share of that business is likely to come to New Brunswick.

In addition to the trade opportunities existing in Great Britain there are the great South American markets hitherto largely controlled by Germany. These are now open for business and Canadian manufacturers have the opportunity of extending trade in that direction. Meanwhile local business will continue. There is no indication that it will much longer be interfered with to any appreciable extent as the outcome of the European struggle is not in doubt. The wheels of Canadian industry will be kept turning while the war continues, and after peace is declared Canada should reap a rich harvest, the beneficial effects of which should be felt in all branches of business.

## THE LATE MR. BOWDER.

In the death of the late Mr. A. Bowder, New Brunswick's Agent General in Great Britain, this province loses one of the ablest of its officials, a man who has done more than most to put us "on the front street" in London, and whose sole idea was to develop and stimulate the interests of the province in every possible manner.

Prior to the appointment of Mr. Bowder, the office of New Brunswick's Agent General in Great Britain was regarded as very much an honorary position. The gentleman holding it was supposed to look after the interests of New Brunswickers in the Motherland, to attend certain and sundry banquets and similar functions in London, and generally to comport himself so as to draw respectful and complimentary attention to himself and the province he represented. The present government, however, decided that there were possibilities in the office not previously realized, that while it was very nice to have this loyal province represented at the Heart of the Empire by a gentleman who could make an agreeable after-dinner speech when occasion required, and extend courtesies to New Brunswickers abroad, valuable results could be obtained by devoting more attention to the business side of the position and less to its social features.

Consequently, when Mr. Bowder took office it was with the understanding that he was to show results. At once he introduced a new system. Instead of waiting for people to come to New Brunswick's dingy little office and ask for information regarding this province, he engaged more attractive quarters, and then started out to bring the people to him. He had something to offer in the way of unlimited opportunities in one of the chosen spots in Canada, and he felt that the people with whom he worked would be glad to avail themselves of these if they knew of them. He found, at Fredericton, an administration sympathetic and willing to co-operate to the fullest, and, consequently, he set out to teach the people of Great Britain, and particularly those of the agricultural class, what New Brunswick could offer in the way of comfortable homes and chances for acquiring a competence. The result was the commencement of the immigration campaign which already has met with much success. It is safe to say that the Province of New Brunswick is better known in Great Britain as the result of the enthusiastic efforts of the gentleman who passed away yesterday.

## DEWET AND BEYERS.

Apparently Lt. Col. Maritz was not the only officer in the Union of South Africa ready and willing to listen to the specious promises of German agents whose idea it was to foment rebellious uprisings in that part of the Empire. It is a matter for surprise and regret, however, that General Christian Dewet and General Christian Beyers are also to be accounted misguided men. Both of these officers took honored part in the Boer war, and while they were reckoned hard fighters they were also credited as honorable enemies, with whom many British officers have since decried to an honor to hold warm friendship. Despatches from South Africa yesterday indicate that they have engaged in promoting a rebellion which may prove more serious than the abortive attempt of Maritz. There can, however, be no hope of success for those who would seek to weaken the permanency of British rule in South Africa for it is not easy to promote rebellion among a contented people and it would appear that residents of South Africa are well satisfied with the exchange of Boer domination for British freedom.

The great majority of the African Dutch are heart and soul with General Botha in determining to quell the uprising at once, so it is likely that both Dewet and Beyers will get short shrift. It is to be sincerely regretted, however, that either of them were so simple as to lend themselves to the scheme of rebellion, for we have been pleased to regard them as examples of Boer leaders who were cheerfully assisting to make of South Africa one of the best and most prosperous of the British Dominions. Their present action cannot change Africa's destiny, but it will likely mark a sudden and lasting termination to their activities in that quarter.

Arrangements have been completed by the members of the North End Conservative Club for a smoker to be held on the evening of November 10. The committee in charge of the entertainment are: Dr. C. M. Pratt, John Thornton, J. P. Belyes, J. H. Crockett, J. Hughes, Walter Logan, L. O. Munroe and Henry Niles.

## EXPULSION.

Peking, China, Oct. 27.—The authorities of Hong Kong and of other British possessions in China today issued orders for the expulsion from British territory of German and Austrian subjects, except those of military age, who will be detained. The orders become effective November 1.

In Aid of Belgians  
The concert and dance of the employees of the Water and Sewerage Department, in aid of the Belgian fund, to take place in Agricultural Hall, Loch Lomond, on Wednesday, 28th inst, promises to be a very successful affair. Automobiles, buckboards and the Sons of England Band will leave Haymarket Square at 7.30 p.m., to open with an address by the Commissioner; tickets 50 cents, to cover all expenses.

## The Atkins Way

Of gentle mien and aspect bland,  
They thought no courage undelay;  
The Germans didn't understand  
That this was Mr. Atkins' way.

They thought he'd never have the grit  
To face bombardment day by day;  
They found it worrier him no whit  
He liked it. Such the Atkins way.

His great-gun fire, as fierce as Hell's  
But brought his humor into play;  
He joked about the bursting shells  
In his light-hearted Atkins way.

He met their overwhelming host  
Without a shadow of dismay,  
And had them, so to speak, on toast  
In Atkins' disconcerting way.

Outnumbered? Pooh! He makes a jest  
Of their invincible array,  
By things that he's not impressed;  
Our friend has that irreverent way.

Still cheerful, unperturbed and strong,  
He bullets find they find him gay;  
He takes whatever comes along  
In his innocent Atkins way.

And if to him you doff your hat  
And hero's tribute try to pay,  
He asks you who you're getting at!  
That's Mr. Atkins' modest way.

## Your King and Country

We've watched you playing cricket,  
And every sort of game.  
At football, golf and polo,  
You men have made your name;  
But now your country calls you  
To play your part in war,  
And no matter what befalls you  
We shall love you all the more!  
So come and join the Forces  
As your fathers did before.

Refrain.  
Oh, we don't want to lose you,  
But we think you ought to go.  
For your King and your Country,  
Both need you so.

We shall want you and miss you,  
But with all our might and main  
We will thank you, cheer you, kiss you  
When you come back again.

We want you from all quarters,  
So help us, South and North,  
We want you in your thousands,  
From Falmouth to the North.  
You'll never find us fail you  
When you are in distress,  
So answer when we hail you,  
And let your word be "Yes!"  
And so your name, in years to come,  
Each Mother's Son shall bless!

So many requests for a popular recruiting song reached one of London's big papers that they at last arranged with Paul A. Rubens to write and compose a woman's recruiting song, entitled "Your King and Country Want You." It sprang into instant favor and now nightly it is sung by grand opera artists and music hall artists all over London. The entire profits derived from the sale are handed to the Queen's Work for Women Fund, which has been started to provide work for those women who have lost regular employment through the war.

## Von Kluk, the Best Of German Generals

(Mail and Empire.)  
Reports of General von Kluk being removed from his command seem incredible to military experts who have followed his career since the war broke out, for they have recognized von Kluk the best commander in the German army. Great strategists and tacticians as Joffre and French have proved themselves, they have a worthy opponent in von Kluk. He has done all that a general could do, more than ninety-five out of a hundred could have done, and it is difficult indeed to believe that the Kaiser would remove him even though the tide of battle is going against him. Who has the Kaiser to take his place? All his other generals without exception are either German princes or veterans who were on the staff before the war. The only soldier still in professional activity among the German commanders is von Kluk, and he is the best of them, despite the Wolff Bureau reports of daily victories for General von Hindenburg.

Von Kluk, moreover, is the only commander who has risen from the ranks. The German fashion is to give important military commands to German kings and princes. In times of peace the German princes are the rulers of their people, and the theory is that in time of war they should be the best. Therefore, all the German princes are trained for war. If they would be content to assume the honors of leadership and leave professional soldiers to do the real planning, not much fault could be found with this principle, but the German princes take themselves seriously, and in fact, as well as in name, they are the commanders of the armies now in the field. The Crown Prince of Bavaria, the Crown Prince of Prussia, the King of Saxony and the Duke of Wurttemberg are among the leading generals. The other generals, with the exception of von Kluk, are born of the nobility, and are of old military families, like the Moltkes and the Buelows. Despite the "von" in his name, the commander of the German forces in Northern France and Belgium is a plebeian, and for a plebeian to rise to the rank of commander in the German army bespeaks unusual military ability.

Alexander Kluk, was born in Munster, Westphalia, in 1846, the son of an architect in the employ of the Government. He received his early education in the Munster schools, and at the age of nineteen entered the infantry. The following year he became a sub-lieutenant, and for seven years remained in that rank, though he fought through both the Austrian and Franco-Prussian Wars, and was awarded the Iron Cross. In those days it seemed to be generally recognized among his fellow-officers that he was an unusually brilliant soldier, and the fact that he failed to rise rapidly led to him being called Lieutenant von Ungluck, or Lieutenant of Bad Luck. However, fortune favored him, when he was married to a wife of the name of Donop. Thenceforward his rise was more in accordance with his merit, though probably not directly due to it. As lieutenant and captain he changed

regiments several times, and in 1881 became an instructor in a training school for officers, and three years later was made commander of another school at Annaburg. Thence he was transferred with the rank of major to a more important school at Breisach, in Alsace. He remained here for only a short time, as he preferred to rejoin the army. In 1896 he was made colonel of a regiment in Berlin. In 1900 he was general in command of the fifth army corps, and in the same year was made general of infantry. Last year he was appointed general-inspector of the eighth army corps, and it was from his command of the Koenigsburg army corps that he was recalled when war was declared. He was ennobled when a colonel, and since then appears to have been watched by the Kaiser. At the important annual army manoeuvres von Kluk has never failed to win the praise of his Imperial master, and command he now holds is a recognition and reward of his skill as a strategist and tactician.

Pictures of von Kluk that appear in the newspapers give the impression of a man thoroughly Teutonic in appearance, a rather burly, bull-necked man. But von Kluk does not look like a German. His closely clipped mustache, his high forehead, his helmet alone reveal him as a German army officer. He is rather dark, and looks more like a Latin. He is tall, lean and firm in his gait, and carries himself like a man twenty years younger. Von Kluk is said to be the most popular of German commanders with his men, for they believe that his age, his experience and his kindly nature will prevent him from ruthlessly sacrificing his men, although all accounts seem to agree that he has spent his soldiers prodigally. Even so, the men know that a prince has no particular respect for the lives of common soldiers, whereas a general who was once a common soldier and is at heart democratic might be expected to value more highly the lives of those belonging to a class from which he himself rose.

## WINDING UP OF DOMINION TRUST.

Vancouver, Oct. 27.—A petition was filed today in the Supreme Court asking for the winding up of the Dominion Trust Company. The petitioner is A. J. Maxton, a capitalist of Calais, France, who claims to be a creditor to the extent of \$130,000.

The directors of the Dominion Trust Company have called a meeting of the shareholders to be held next week, when they intend to present a plan for voluntary liquidation.

## \$554 FOR THE BELGIAN FUND.

The amount realized at the sacred concert in the Imperial Theatre Sunday evening was \$554, and this amount will be handed over today to the treasurer of the Belgian fund. The money will be for the purpose of assisting the Belgians who have suffered so severely in the present European conflict. The expenses of the concert Sunday night amounted to \$40, but this will be paid out of the funds of the City Cornet Band, which arranged for the programme.

## Had Nervous

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